City of Long Beach

Initial and Final Vote:

Library Measure with Oil Tax

Public Policy Analysis

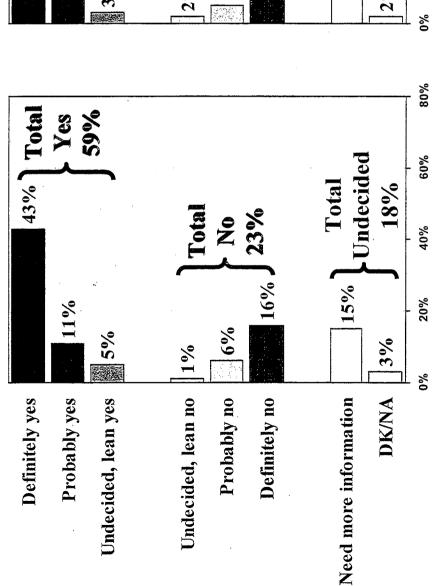
Associates

Maullin & Maslin,

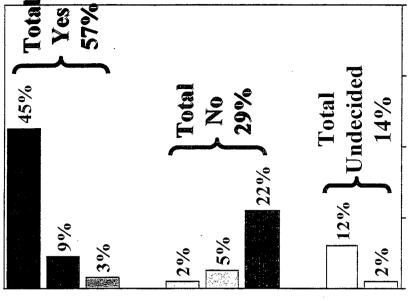
Fairbank,

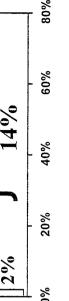
GROUP

Initial Oil Tax Vote











Date:

April 25, 2006

To:

Councilmember Patrick O'Donnell, Fourth District

From:

Gerald R. Miller, City Manager

Subject!

REQUESTED OIL PRODUCTION TAX INFORMATION

As a follow-up to your questions regarding the feasibility of an Oil Production Tax increase on the November 2006 ballot, attached please find two documents that were previously transmitted to the Mayor and City Council regarding such an effort.

The first document is the complete report of revenue generating options that was sent to the City Council by the Budget Oversight Committee on June 21, 2005, and includes an overview of the Oil Production Tax. To summarize, the City currently levies a \$0.15 tax on each barrel of oil produced. Raising this tax by another \$0.15 would put the City's per barrel tax at a level similar to Signal Hill and provide approximately \$2.2 million annually. As a general rule, each additional one-cent increase to the tax would generate approximately \$150,000, based on current production. The report also provides a comparative analysis to other jurisdictions that currently have an Oil Production Tax.

The second document provides the results of a survey that was approved by the City Council on June 21, 2005 and presented to the City Council on January 10, 2006 by the respected polling firm Fairbank, Maslin, Maullin and Associates (FMMA). FMMA tested the feasibility of an increase in the Oil Production Tax to fund Library Services and found that 57 percent of the public would support such an increase, whereas 29 percent of the public would not. Richard Maullin of FMMA explained that a significant portion of the public believes that an increase in the Oil Production Tax would be passed directly to the consumer. Because of this, Mr. Maullin doubts that an Oil Production Tax would be able to gain the 66.6% of votes needed to pass as a dedicated special tax measure.

The next opportunity to place an Oil Production Tax on a ballot as a general tax measure would be April 2008. In this situation, just over 50% of voters need to approve the tax.

Please do not hesitate to let me know if you have any questions or require any further information.

Attachments

CC:

Mayor and Members of the City Council Christine Shippey, Assistant City Manager Suzanne Mason, Deputy City Manager Reginald Harrison, Deputy City Manager Mike Killebrew, Director of Financial Management Jyl Marden, City Council Liaison

Survey of Comparable Agencies Oil Production Tax ¹ (Los Angeles County)

Question	Type - Special or General	% Vote Received	Election Date	Tax Amount - \$ or %	Projected Annual Revenue	Sunset Date	Purpose / Possible Uses	Comments
Long Beach ² (461,522) ³	and			\$0.15 per bbl.				
Beverly Hills (33,784)				Outside: 1st 10,000 - \$1,611.67 \$0.11 bit > 10,000 Inside: 1st 10,0000 - \$3,235.43 \$0.31 bit > 10,000				Outside - Well located outside City limits .
Culiver City (38,816)				\$18 per \$1,000 gross receipts (oil, gas, and liquids) ⁴				
El Segundo (16,033)				\$0.02 per bbl				
Inglewood (112,580)				\$0.22 per bbi ⁴				
La Habra Heights (5,712)				\$0.20 per bbl.				
Montebello (62,150)				\$0.288 per bbl ⁵				
Santa Fe Springs (17,438)				\$0.20 per bbl⁴				
Signal Hill (9,333)				\$0.314 per bbl ⁶				
Torrance (137,946)				\$0.23 per bbi ⁵				

¹ There were no noted ballot initiatives in the State of California for an Oil Production Tax since 1998.

² A hypothetical \$0.01 bbl Oil Production Tax increase would result in a projected \$150,000 in additional annual revenue. Allocation of funds would be dependent on ballot language.

³ Population based on US Census for 2000

⁴ Source: Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (1999 Data)

⁵ Tax indexed to CPI and adjusted annually.

⁶ Tax indexed to PPI for Crude Petroleum and adjusted annually.